(घ) क्या यह सच है कि एक शिक्षित प्रशिक्षित श्रमिक तथा अशिक्षित एवं अप्रशिक्षित श्रमिक की उत्पादकता में भारी अन्तर होता है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त प्रत्येक श्रेणी के श्रमिकों की उत्पादकता के संबंध में आकलन क्या है?

श्रम मंत्री (डा० सत्यनारायण जटिया): (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) राष्ट्रीय नमूना सर्वेक्षण संगठन प्रत्येक पांच वर्ष में एक बार श्रम बल सर्वेक्षण करता है। इस तरह का अंतिम सर्वेक्षण जिसके परिणाम प्रकाशित किए जा चुके हैं, वर्ष 1993-94 से संबंधित है। सर्वेक्षण परिणामों के अनुसार ग्रामीण एवं शहरी क्षेत्रों में सामान्य रूप से रोजगार प्राप्त शैक्षिक संगठन निम्नलिखित थे:

(प्रतिशत में)

	ग्रामीण		शहरी	
	पुरुष	महिला	पुरुष	महिला
अशिक्षित एवं प्राथमिक स्तर तक शिक्षित	73.8	93.7	44.5	66.8
मिडिल स्कूल एवं उससे ऊपर	26.2	6.3	55.5	33.2

(घ) और (ङ) सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण के माध्यम से ज्ञान एवं कौशल उन्नयन का उत्पादकता पर अनुकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। कामगारों की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने के लिए विभिन्न शैक्षिक/व्यावसायिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों के माध्यम से शिक्षा एवं प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा रहा है।

Real wage of agricultural workers

854. DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the real wages of agricultural workers have experienced a severe setback due to abnormal increase in prices of essential commodities during the last seven months;

(b) if so, the impact on the proportion of people living below the poverty line; and

(c) the steps being considered by Government to protect the real wages of agricultural workers?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Workers (1986-87 = 100) increased from 273 in April, 1998 to 304 in October, 1998. Information about the impact on real wages of agricultural workers, of the price rise, is not available and will be laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha.

(c) Taking into account the increase in price level, the Prime Minister wrote to all the Chief Ministers of States/UTs on 21.8.98 to increase the floor level minimum wage from Rs. 35/- per day as fixed earlier, to Rs. 40/- per day.

Identification of Child Labour

855. SHRI ANANTA SETHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have dentified the commercial establishments nd factories in different States who have employed child labour;

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to rescue those labourers and to rehabilitate them;

(d) the action initiated against those establishments and factory owners; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) State-wise, number of working children as per census is given in the enclosed Statement (*See* below). Figures of the number of working children in commercial, establishments and factories are not maintained.

(c) Government has taken a series of steps to address the problem of child labour in the country. Under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 the employment of children is prohibited in certain occupations/ processes in the scheduled to the Act.

Apart from legal measures, Government has taken steps for withdrawal and rehabilitation of child labour working in hazardous occupations through the scheme of National Child Labour Projects. Under the scheme of NCLP, special schools have been set up with provisions for non-formal education, vocational training, nutrition, stipend, health care etc. So far, 76 child labour projects have been sanctioned in the child labour endemic States for coverage 1.5 lakh children.

(d) and (e) All the State/UT Governments have an enforcement machinery to enforce provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986. Employers employing children in occupations and processes prohibited under the Act are liable for prosecution. The Central Government monitors implementation of the provisions of the Act through periodic returns.

Statement

State-wise Distribution of Working Children according to 1971, 1981 and 1991 Census

State/Union Territories	1971	1981	1991		
	Workers	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
1. Andhra Pradesh	1,627,492	1,951,312	1,537,293	124,647	1,661,940
2. Assam	239,349*	**	259,953	67,645	327,598
3. Bihar	1,059,359	1,101,764	795,444	146,801	942,245
4. Gujarat	518,061	616,913	373,027	150,558	523,585
5. Haryana	137,826	194,189	89,030	20,661	109,691
6. Himachal Pradesh	71,384	99,624	30,771	25,667	56,438
7. Jammu and Kashmir	70,489	258,437	**	**	**
8. Karnataka	808,719	1,131,530	818,159	158,088	976,247
9. Kerala	111,801	92,854	28,590	6,210	34,800
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,112,319	1,698,597	997,940	354,623	1,352,563
11. Maharashtra	988,357	1,557,756	805,847	262,571	1,068,418
12. Manipur	16,380	20,217	13,478	3,015	16,493
13. Meghalaya	30,440	44,916	30,730	3,903	34,633
14. Nagaland	13,726	16,235	16,106	370	16,476
15. Orissa	492,477	702,293	325,250	127,144	452,394
16. Punjab	232,774	216,939	132,414	10,454	142,868
17. Rajasthan	587,389	819,605	490,522	283,677	774,199
18. Sikkim	15,661	8,561	5,254	344	5,598

State/Union Territories	1971	1981	1991		
	Workers	Workers	Main Workers	Marginal Workers	Total Workers
19. Tamilnadu	713,305	975,055	523,125	55,764	578,889
20. Tripura	17,490	24,204	13,506	2,972	16,478
21. Uttar Pradesh	1,326,726	1,434,675	1,145,087	264,999	1,410,086
22. West Bengal	511,443	605,263	593,387	118,304	711,691
23. Andaman & Nicobar Island	572	1,309	758	507	1,265
24. Arunachal Pradesh	17,925	17,950	11,632	763	12,395
25. Chandigarh	1,086	1,986	1,839	31	1,870
26. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3,102	3,615	2,677	1,739	4,416
27. Delhi	17,120	25,717	26,670	681	27,351
28. Daman and Diu	7,391	9,378	741	200	941
29. Goa			3,938	718	4,656
30. Lakshadweep	97	56	17	17	34
31. Mizoram	***	6,314	6,391	10,020	16,411
32. Pondicherry	3,725	3,606	2,565	115	2,680
TOTAL	10,753,985	13,640,870	9,082,141	2,203,208	11,285,349

* Includes figures of Mizo district also which then formed part of Assam.

** Census could not be conducted.

*** Census figures of 1971 in respect of Mizoram included under Assam.

N.B.: Figures for 1991 relates to workers of age group 5—14 years.

Abolition of Child Labour

856. SHRI PARAG CHALIHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have since ensured abolition of child labour in the country in execution of the apex court's direction in this regard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in their judgement dated 10.12.96 had given certain directions regarding the manner in which the children working in hazardous occupations are to be withdrawn and the manner in which working conditions of children working in non-hazardous occupations are to be regulated and he improved upon. The important directions given in the judgement include survey and identification of working children, payment of compensation amounting to Rs. 20,000/- by the offending employers for every child employed in hazardous occupations in contravention of the provisions of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, giving alternative employment to an adult member of the family in place of the child withdrawn from such hazardous occupations, provision of education in a suitable institution for the children so withdrawn, creation of child Labour Rehabilitation-cum-Welfare Fund etc. In compliance of the directions of the Supreme Court, an affidavit dated 5.12.97 was filed before the Supreme Court indicating, inter-alia the number of